

TROTTER SISTER BY ALEXANDER'S AB-DALLAH-LETTER FROM JAMES T. TAL-BOT.

MILBURN, Burlington Co., Ky., Dec. 28, '85.
Editor Register.—Yours of the 18th at hand. I read Trotter sister by Alexander's Abdallah; dam, Lydia Talbot, by Taylor Messenger, by Letton's General Taylor, a fast pacer. Taylor Messenger's dam by Hunt's bay Messenger.

I have on hand some young trotters; Short-horns and Jersey cattle, young stock, on hand and for sale at reasonable prices.

Yours truly,
 JAMES T. TALBOT.

AMERICAN BOY.

SORANTON, Pa., Dec. 17, 1885.
 JOSEPH BATTLE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Replying to yours of the 15th. I cannot give you the information you ask. I never saw the pacer referred to nor heard of him before. He must have been by some other American Boy, not the one I owned for several years. He was by imported John Gilpin and out of a star mare, Lady Saterlee. Write to *Willie's Spirit*. They will no doubt give you what you want.

Yours truly,
 C. M. SANDERSON.

JENNY L. (2:27-4) AND FIFTY-RACE TROTTER.

NEW BRIDGE, N. J., Dec. 29, 1885.
 JOSEPH BATTLE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 25th would say I am not positive as to the time I purchased sire and dam of Jenny L., but think it was 16 years ago. I bought the sire of L. H. Dahlman. The dam I purchased about two years prior to that from parties stabling them in Post & Nichols' stables, the name of whom I have forgotten. I can give you no further information, and am sorry that such is the case.

Can you tell me where Jenny L. is; what she is doing or whether she is on stock farm, dead or what?

Yours truly,
 BARNEY COLE.

Farm Topics.

MORE ABOUT CREAMERIES.

CORNWALL, Vt., March 1, 1886.

Editor Register.—It was my settled purpose to have nothing more to say on the creamery question and intended so to indicate in my last.

Mr. Dorsey saw this, and evidently supposing that I was leaving the field because I could say nothing more, that I was out of ammunition, as it were, and wanted to beat a retreat, and marshalling his forces he puts in a regular broadside, an unanswerable annihilator no doubt he flatters himself.

I will assure him, right here, that I am by no means out of ammunition, but am prepared to follow him up on this line if it takes all summer. Such a controversy is extremely distasteful to me, but as I entered it in the interest of the farming community and of truth, as I believed, I shall maintain my position to the best of my ability. I should forbear now to notice the article of Mr. Dorsey were it not that it is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation, and as I started out to defend the truth I cannot let it go unnoticed. I do not say that Mr. Dorsey is the author of them. I trust he is not; but it is a principle of jurisprudence that where a wrong is committed and circumstances point equally to two individuals as the culprits, the one who can be shown to have a motive for the offence is adjudged guilty.

It is fortunate that I have the evidence in my possession to spot several of these falsehoods, and as the evidence I have in each and every case is to the point and conclusive, I assume that the others are of the same nature and expect to know positively in a few days.

Mr. Dorsey says that D. Whiting & Son of Wilton (not Milton) N. H., "discarded their separator on account of the poor quality of the butter." Now it so happened that I wrote to D. Whiting & Son for advice when we were considering whether to invest or not and they replied: "We think it a good machine and that it will do all that is claimed for it; and if our business was not so large we should be glad to use it." They say they would need half a dozen machines to do their work. Is it to be supposed that they would be glad to use it if it ruined their butter? I think not.

Mr. Dorsey quotes E. J. Oatman of Oatman Bros., Dundee, Ill., as saying, "I am satisfied that the machine will not pay during the three summer months when the fires are only wanted for eight or ten hours out of the twenty-four." See now what they do actually say:

Gentlemen.—It gives us pleasure to add our testimony to the efficiency of your Danish Weston cream separator in all its workings in our creamery. One of these machines has been in constant use for the past thirteen months where the milk used has been sufficient to keep it running ten hours very many days, and while the work done has been heavy, the cost of repairs has been merely nominal. An running at present fourteen hundred pounds per hour and taking all the fat from the milk. A chemical test just made with the skimmed milk shows not more than a trace of fat, thus showing the perfect work done. We have run as high as 200 pounds per hour through the machines. We find it not advisable to run so much when all the fat is desired. We are perfectly satisfied with the machine, and can heartily recommend it to the public.

OATMAN BROS., Dundee, Ill.

In another communication the Oatman Brothers say that in their experience, taking the summer and winter months together, the separator will, on an average, make one pound of butter from each 100 lbs. of milk more than any other system, and they have the figures to prove it. They are extensive operators and have bought 15 separators, and in one year used 3,000,000 pounds of milk, making a saving as they claim of 30,000 pounds of butter by using the separators. They are credited with making butter of the very best quality.

Mr. Dorsey claims that Joseph H. Brosius of Octoraro, Penn., says: "If I were starting in the business again with a dairy of 200 cows, I would unhesitatingly

use the Cooley above all other systems I have any knowledge of. For a moderate sized establishment I would recommend the Cooley, because it makes better butter than can be done by the separator."

Note what he actually says over his own signature:

Gentlemen.—The separator purchased of you about two years ago has been giving *unbounded satisfaction*. It has been running about two years and has cost only one dollar for repairs. We are making one pound of butter from 8 quarts of milk. I do not see how it could be better.

JOSEPH H. BROSIIUS, Octoraro, Penn.

This is over six pounds of butter to 100 pounds of milk, and if it injured the butter would the separator have given unbounded satisfaction?

It is hardly to be supposed that these men falsified and were double dealers in this matter, as I fail to see any motive for so doing.

This is the outcome of three of the cases quoted by Mr. Dorsey and I expect the other cases to prove in similar manner. I shall know about some of them before many days.

Mr. Dorsey seems to be very proud of the achievement of the manufacturers in selling from 30 to 40,000 of the Cooley creamers to the farmers, which is only another illustration of the gullibility of the American public. As a prominent dairyman said to me a few weeks ago, 40,000 farmers got awfully cheated. If the creamers gave good satisfaction and the farmers got their money's worth, nothing need be said, but they do not. Taking the comparative number thrown aside to those in use about here as a standard of judging, and there is not one-half of the 40,000 in use. There are eleven private ones within a few miles of me, seven of which I know are thrown aside and I think one of the others. The fact is, they are sold upon false representations as to the labor and expense of running them, and disappointment and disgust are the result. The venerable Merrill Bingham told me, after reading my last article, that I might have added his to the list of Cooleys set aside. He said that after using it a while his wife thought it was not doing as well as they had been accustomed to do with small pans, so they tested it by dividing their milk, setting one-half in the Cooley and one-half in small pans. The result was the small pans did a good deal the best and the Cooley creamer was set aside. No doubt Mr. Dorsey could buy it very cheap.

Captain Franklin and L. E. Moore of Shoreham have a Cooley creamer, as I am informed by one of their neighbors, and the first season they used it they were out of ice in midsummer and the next season it was just the same, making it useless to them the balance of the season, for it cannot be run successfully without ice. Perhaps the Messrs. Moore have enlarged their ice-house to three times its original capacity, as it would be necessary (for the waste of ice in the ice-house the last of the season by melting would be about one-half) for the sake of using the Cooley Creamer, but I very much doubt it. They are men of too much sense.

Mr. Dorsey makes the statement, to prove that the Cooley does so much better than the separator, that Atwood & Jones, proprietors of the West Salisbury creamery, using the Cooley, paid on an average 75 cents per hundred for the milk they bought, while Everts' separator creamery paid only 60-63 cents per hundred.

Now I make the assertion without fear of contradiction that Atwood & Jones' patrons did not receive 75 cents per hundred for their milk on an average. If we take their monthly prices and add them up and divide the amount by the number of months they run, 75 cents is the result, but this does not show the average the patrons got. For instance, they paid for the month of June 75 cents a hundred (at a large loss to them, as they say) and 80 cents in October.

Now they probably received more than double the milk in June at 75 cents that they did in October at 80 cents. Again, they paid 65 cents in July and 81 in November, but they only ran a few days in November and a large share of their patrons had discontinued bringing their milk, so that they probably got ten times the milk at 65 cents per hundred that they did at 81. This would reduce the average actually received by their patrons very nearly or quite to the amount Everts' patrons received. When Atwood & Jones will take the whole amount of money paid their patrons and divide it by the whole amount of milk bought of them, it will give the true average, and in no other way can the true result be reached.

Yours truly,
 N. B. DOUGLAS.

CORNWALL, Vt., March 8, 1886.

Editor Register.—In my communication of March 1, on the creamery question, I stated that I expected to hear from some of the parties in a few days, whom Mr. Dorsey claimed either did not like the separators, did not make good butter by that process, or did not make so much as the Cooley creamers did. I wrote to five of his witnesses and have heard from all of them, and the result fully sustains my prediction that there was just about as much truth in his statement with regard to them as there was in the statements he made respecting D. Whiting & Sons, Oatman Bros., or Jos. H. Brosius.

Mr. Dorsey says that Mr. John Newman of Elgin, Ill., stated, that if he could get ice for from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton, he would not have the machines. In reply to my enquiry as to how he liked the separator, he replied under date of March 3, "I am using the DeLaval separator, and

it gives satisfaction if you can use the milk for pigs or calves." This is all he says, and I understand him to mean by his last remark that the separator is so perfect that the milk is worthless for the making of skim cheese or to sell, and can only be used for feeding.

Mr. Joseph Newman wrote me on the same date. "We are using separators in our factories, and in some respects like them. If we could get the same quantity of butter without using them would see no benefit then."

Mr. Dorsey says that Mr. A. S. Campbell of Manchester, N. H., "met with such poor success that the separator has been abandoned."

Mr. Campbell writes me, "I think the separator makes fine butter, and more of it than the setting process. The reason I took it out was that the skimmed milk would not keep sweet."

Again he says of Smiths, Powell & Lamb, "If it is a fact that Smiths, Powell & Lamb use the DeLaval separator, they have no confidence in it as making first quality of butter, as there is a letter from them stating that the butter that won the premiums at the fat stock show, held in Chicago in November last, was all made from cream raised by cold setting. This shows conclusively that they have no confidence that the separator cream will make first-class butter." What bosh!

I received the following letter from Smiths, Powell & Lamb, dated at Syracuse, N. Y., March 3, and I quote it entire.

Gentlemen.—Yours of the 27th ult. at hand. We are using the DeLaval cream separator but have used it but a very short time. So far as we have been able to test it during this time, we are very well pleased with it. We have not yet made such thorough tests as we would like, to ascertain whether it will take more cream from the milk than by the deep setting creamery process, but expect to make tests which will be pretty conclusive for that purpose. As we are feeding such a large number of calves continually, it is very desirable, aside from the trouble it saves in working up the milk.

The butter on which we won the premium at the Chicago show was made before we commenced running the separator, by the deep setting process; but the butter that we make since we think is in every respect equal to that, made by that process, and no one who has used it has yet been able to see any difference on that account.

Yours truly,
 SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB.

And now we come to the Darlington's. Dorsey says that "it is an open secret that the Darlington's butter is not as fine quality as it was before they introduced the centrifugals." Perhaps Dorsey knows more about it than they or their customers do. Replying to my letter of Feb. 27, they say:

The only answer we can make to your letter is we are still favored with our old orders at former prices, and we flatter ourselves that we are able to supply our customers with more uniform success, since adopting the separator.

Very respectfully,
 J. & J. DARLINGTON.

Here is the testimony of five of Mr. Dorsey's witnesses and I leave your readers to judge whether or not there were any misrepresentations on his part with regard to them.

I will call attention to the advertisement of the Cooley in this paper. They say "Patrons realize from 3-1-2 to 4-1-2 cents per quart for their milk." How is this? The patrons of Atwood & Jones, by Mr. Dorsey's own statement, only received about 1-1-2 cents per quart for their milk and they use the Cooley system. But Mr. Dorsey says I don't advocate their system; it is the cream-gathering system that I advocate. Does he suppose that any one will believe that the returns will be a good deal more than double if the cream is raised at home than if raised in a factory and both by the same process?

It is all nonsense. The point is right here; if they can get the cream-gathering plan adopted they will sell a creamer to every patron; if they can't get it adopted, then they can't sell their creamers.

A system that cannot be sustained without such gross perversion of facts will inevitably go down. The eternal principles of truth will finally prevail.

I will give the testimony of one more witness, Mr. Charles W. Wolcott of Readville, Mass., an extensive dairyman and stock-raiser, replying to a letter of mine, says: "I recommend the DeLaval separator *very strongly*. Mr. Baker still handles my butter and he says my product is as fine or finer than ever." Mr. Baker is a friend of mine of Dedham, Mass.

If Mr. Dorsey is not satisfied now, I will propose to him to give us another batch of *facts*, and perhaps we can enlighten him further, and if he is not benefited thereby the public may be.

Yours truly,
 N. B. DOUGLAS.

Sheep Interest.

SALES OF SHEEP

RECORDED IN THE REGISTER OF THE VERMONT MERINO SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

C. E. Crane, Bridport, Vt., to G. F. Solace, Bridport, Vt., 21 rams; to Somers Spaulding, H. Eves.

G. Taber, Edison, Ohio, to Johnson House, Texas, 3 rams.

L. H. Payne, Middlebury, Vt., to S. B. James, Roosevelt, N. Y., 3 ewes.

William Spies, Jr., N. Y., to Frank Jones, Claverick, N. Y., 2 ewes from flock of S. B. James.

A. Ketchum & Son, Whiting, Vt., to A. A. Pond, Whiting, Vt., 13 rams; to L. G. Wooster, Vermont, 2 rams.

Henry A. Bacon, Richville, Vt., to L. G. Wooster, West Cornwall, Vt., 1 ram.

H. G. Hubbard, Orwell, Vt., to John Easton, New York, 1 ram; to William Easton, New York, 1 ram; to F. Beaumont, Orwell, Vt., 1 ewe.

Dudley Curtis, North Bennington, Vt., to M. E. and G. D. Niles, 5 ewes and 1 ram, ewes from flock of E. S. Harris and the ram from F. H. Mattison's flock.

Dated at Middlebury, in said District, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1886.

LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

J. B. Hamblin & Son, Cornwall, Vt., to Will M. Chapman, Rome, Mich., 1 ewe.

Fred A. Myrick, Bridport, Vt., to J. B. Chertino, Middlebury, Vt., 2 rams.

Peter Tuttle, Cornwall, Vt., to J. A. Wright, Middlebury, Vt., 1 ram.

T. J. Close, Ohio, to J. A. Johnston, Cambridge, O., 3 ewes.

J. A. Wright and C. B. Witherell to T. F. Chamberlin, Kansas, 18 rams, 4 from N. H. Hill flock, 2 from Cook and Brown flock, 2 from flock of L. W. Peet, 1 from C. P. Crane flock, 1 from A. J. Field flock, 1 from S. W. Remick flock, 3 from C. B. Witherell flock, 1 from A. J. Foote flock and 1 from flock of P. Talley.

R. B. Tillingham & Son, Vermont, to L. W. Pease, Ticonderoga, N. Y., 5 rams.

O. F. Atwood, Richville, Vt., to Marcellus Royce and Henry Hawk, Vt., 1 ram.

J. T. Stickney, Shoreham, Vt., to A. W. Stickney, Lapeer, Mich., 1 ram.

R. W. Townsend, New London, Ohio, to J. S. Townsend, New London, Ohio, 1 ram.

Dean & Jennings, West Cornwall, Vt., to E. G. Farnham, Shoreham, Vt., 7 rams.

C. P. Crane, Bridport, Vt., to A. A. Wood, Saline, Mich., 21 ewes, 20 from flock of C. P. Crane and 1 from flock of C. H. & J. A. James.

D. F. Doty, Vermont, to A. A. Wood, Saline, Mich., 25 ewes.

THE HOPE OF NEW ENGLAND.

The last census is not altogether pleasant reading in many portions for the sons of New England, but it conveys lessons which they cannot afford to ignore. If it tells that Maine and Vermont stood stationary as regards populations between 1870 and 1880, it also records the rapid growth and prosperity of many cities and towns which are beginning to tread upon the heels of older communities. It seems to say that to manufactures, not to agriculture, must New England apply herself, and that to the skill of her artisans must she look for her old-time supremacy. This changed condition of affairs is recognized in many enterprising cities, a good example of which may be found in Waterbury, the bustling Connecticut city upon the Naugatuck that is so rapidly coming to the front as a manufacturing center. Waterbury has wide-awake citizens who take every opportunity to push it and to welcome new ideas. The advantage of such a progressive spirit is well shown in the case of G. W. Angell, who lives at No. 204 South Main street, Waterbury, and who gives this personal experience:

"For twenty years I have suffered tortures from chronic rheumatism. The doctors said I was incurable, but thanks to Athlaphoros, I have now taken a new lease on life. I had tried numerous remedies with the hope of at least allaying my suffering, but all failed until a friend advised me to try Athlaphoros. I did so, and as the result am now looking and feeling as though I had never known what rheumatism was."

Mrs. E. Vickers, of No. 46 Pleasant street, says:

"It is owing to Athlaphoros that I am now alive. I suffered with inflammatory rheumatism for years, most of the time being perfectly helpless. One bottle of Athlaphoros cured me. I can sincerely say that there is nothing like it for the speedy relief and permanent cure of rheumatism and can recommend it to all suffering from that disease."

The testimony is reinforced by that of Mrs. Jane Downey, of No. 24 Pleasant street, a near neighbor of Mrs. Vickers', in this story of her case:

"Two bottles of Athlaphoros cured me of inflammatory rheumatism. My family physician advised me to take the remedy, saying that he had done all he could for me, but could give me no relief. Athlaphoros drove the rheumatism away, and I am happy to say that it has never come back. My daughter, who suffered terribly from rheumatism, was also cured by taking half a bottle of the medicine."

If you cannot get ATHLAPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid on receipt of regular price, \$1.00 per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if you haven't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLAPHOROS Co., 112 Wall Street, New York.

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Addison, ss.

Be it remembered that at a session of the Probate Court held at Middlebury, within and for said district on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1886.

Present: Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, Judge. Whereas, a certain instrument in writing, under seal, purporting to be the last will and testament of Caroline M. Lewis, late of Orwell, in said district, deceased, having been this day presented to said Court of Probate and duly filed in the Probate office. Therefore, it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, be notified to appear before said Court, at the Probate office in Middlebury, in said district, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by publication of this order three weeks successively previous thereto, in the Middlebury Register, a newspaper printed at Middlebury, aforesaid, to show cause, if any they may have, why said instrument in writing should be proved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—Estate of Charles S. Cutting.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Addison, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Charles S. Cutting, late of Orwell, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the late residence of deceased on the 7th day of April and 7th day of October next, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., each of said days, and that six months from the 7th day of April, A. D. 1886, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Orwell, Vt., this 1st day of March, A. D. 1886.

L. T. BRANCH, Comm'r.

C. E. ABELL, Comm'r.

STATE OF VERMONT.—District of Addison.

The Probate Court for the District of Addison: To all persons in the estate of Herman Will, known, late of Bridport, in said District, deceased. GREETING: By the authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby notified to appear before the said Probate Court, at the Probate office in Middlebury, in said District, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to show cause, if any you have, why the account of Sheldon Smith, administrator of the estate of said deceased, should not be allowed, and to the residue of said estate should not be distributed to the parties entitled thereto.

Dated at Middlebury, in said District, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1886.

LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

Hons
 Can be made to Lay
 the year around by
 Feeding
PROLIFIC



POULTRY FOOD
 Nothing like it
 To make Hens Lay in
 Winter

It contains all the necessary Egg and Shell forming material. A small sum expended for Prolific Poultry Food will return many times the value in an increased supply of Eggs. It prevents disease.

Chickens fed upon it grow rapidly
 L. B. LORD, PROP., BURLINGTON, VT.

Sold in MIDDLEBURY by
BECKWITH & CO.

CELERY COMPOUND CURES.

Diseases of the Nerves, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and acts as a BLOOD PURIFIER AND TONIC To the General System.

CELERY COMPOUND Cures Malarial diseases, and to all suffering from any form of complaint caused by malaria it is specially recommended, it develops a healthy action of the Liver, curing biliousness in all its forms.

CELERY COMPOUND Is a Nerve Tonic, strengthens and quiets the nervous system, and promotes regular and quiet sleep.

CELERY COMPOUND Is the best medicine for Kidney Complaints in the market. It contains all of the best remedies for these diseases, and never fails to cure.

CELERY COMPOUND Immediately relieves and permanently cures habitual constipation, itching piles, sick headache, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels, with none of the evils consequent upon the use of powerful cathartics.

CELERY COMPOUND Strengthens the stomach, and is a tonic and stimulant to the digestive organs, making it one of the best cures known for indigestion, indigestion, etc.

CELERY COMPOUND Is never known to fail to relieve and cure rheumatism and neuritis. In severe and obstinate cases of rheumatism, add one-fourth ounce of Iodide of Potassium to each bottle, then use the medicine frequently according to directions, and it will cure you.

CELERY COMPOUND Is the safest and best remedy in existence for all the diseases incident to females, as thousands of women can testify.

CELERY COMPOUND Is prepared by an apothecary who has had 25 years' experience in compounding medicines. Its ingredients are purely vegetable, consisting of roots, herbs, barks, seeds and flowers, the names of which are given on the label of every bottle. It is the best medicine in the world for aged people, quieting, bracing and toning the nervous system.

CELERY COMPOUND Is sold at \$1.00 per bottle for \$5.00, and may be obtained of every wholesale and retail druggist in the United States or of the proprietor, M. K. PAINE, Windsor, Vt.

CELERY COMPOUND To introduce The Celery Compound in places where dealers do not have it, we send 1 will on receipt of two dollars, send two bottles to any address in New England securely packed and express charges paid, to your nearest express office.

A. F. FISHER, General Western Agent, 54 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MAPLEWOOD FARM,

East Hardwick, Vt.

SEASON OF 1886.

The best bred entire son of

Daniel Lambert

COBDEN.

(1011) RECORD 2:28 3-4.

By DANIEL LAMBERT; DAM, CLARA, by ETHAN ALLEN.

\$50 the Season of 1886.

TERMS—Cash or approved note at time of service; mares not proving in foal can be returned free of charge next season.

This elegantly bred stallion was purchased when a yearling by the late Mr. Benj. E. Bates, for \$1000, expressly to take the place of his renowned sire, the Bates Farm. As will be seen by the following statement of pedigree, he is full of Ethan Allen and Abdallah blood, his sire, Daniel Lambert, being the best son of old Ethan Allen, out of Fanny Cobden, by Abdallah (sire of Ryedale's Hambletonian), while his dam, Clara, is a daughter of Ethan, out of the Dr. Dixon mare, also by Abdallah. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that he looks and acts more like Daniel Lambert than any other one of his offspring. His color a grey chestnut, he stands 15 hands, and weighs 1000 lbs., with the most beautiful style, action and disposition imaginable. His record of 2:28, was made Nov. 1, 1884, after brief preparation and an unfavorable day. He has shown full mile trials in 2:45, and quarters in 34 seconds.

The superiority of the Lambert stock is too well known to require elaborate explanation. Daniel Lambert is the first of living sires, judged by the true test, the 2:30 list, and his sons are showing remarkable propensities. Cobden as a stock horse will in due time add to his sire's fame.

Sire, Almost Eagle (1846), 2:27. Full brother to Fishmont (2:17).

TERMS \$20.00.

VOLUNTEER COLUMBUS.

Sire, Volunteer Boy (1842). Full brother to Goldsmith's Abdallah.